

\$1 will help Rock County boy at Camp Grant.

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE

VOL. 66. NO. 206.

Circulation Yesterday, 7670.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1917.

TEN PAGES.

3c PER COPY.

RETREAT IS ORDERLY ON ALL LINES

GENERAL CADORN'S ARMY RETIRES TO NEW POSITION PENDING COMING BATTLE.

NO DISORDER REPORTED

Confidence is Increased That German-Austrian Advance Will be Checked at the Proper Time.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Both official and unofficial dispatches from Italy reflect a tone of increasing confidence, although the situation is still grave. General Cadorna's withdrawal from the Tagliamento line and mountain districts in Vienna is proceeding in an orderly way. Rome asserts, "Operations seem to be held out." The French government claims the capture of numbers of prisoners, but mentions no guns taken or indicates any such demoralization in the Italian ranks as during the withdrawal from the Isonzo line.

A rearguard for the Italians to a shorter defense line is under way along a front of 160 miles. Not only from the Carnic Alps to the Adige, along the Tagliamento, are General Cadorna's men holding, but also in the Isonzo and Carnic Alps.

The river Po appears to be the next line of Italians but there are indications that the northern reaches of this river have been abandoned.

General Cadorna probably is retiring on the Tergola valley which lies east of Treviso and upon the lower Po connecting with the northern position by a line from the Brata, which flows through the Susegana valley to the Po at a point south of Belluno.

Early End Without Date—Add.

It is improbable that the Italian commander would retreat to the line of the Brata along its entire length as this would leave Venice in the hands of the invaders. Basing his new defensive position on the upper Brata and the lower Po, General Cadorna would have a line about 100 miles shorter than that of the Tagliamento.

Another and important railway center northwest of Ypres is now dominated by British guns. Canadian troops yesterday completed the capture of the important part of the Passchendaele-Geulve ridge in the Ypres-Messineschale, Goedberg and Moesdale. The Germans suffered heavy losses. Passchendaele dominates Roulers and the plains surrounding the town.

The Germans have fought hard to hold Passchendaele and several times recently the British had been stopped in attempts to take it. The Germans must to further progress toward the Rourers-Menin railway, one of the several lines entering Roulers.

Successful efforts by the British brings nearer inevitable German retirement from the position directly effected by the even holding Ypres salient. A retreat, however, is a means to the submarine basis of Ostend and Zeebrugge and the city of Bruges. The base of German operations in Flanders and it is apparent that Crown Prince Rupprecht is doing his utmost to retain the position now held rather than to retire and strengthen his line.

The American patrol boat *Alcedo*, a converted yacht, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone. One officer and twenty enlisted men of the *Alcedo* are reported missing. The ship which carried a crew of ninety-two men sank four minutes after being struck.

From Russian Front.

London, Nov. 7.—Throughout the Italian retreat from the Tagliamento according to dispatches to the Daily Mail from Italian headquarters in Northern Italy the cavalry scouts are fighting according to a plan. Scout units on Monday were in the neighborhood of Maniago twelve miles west of Tagliamento. All the new troops with which the Italians had come in contact during the past ten days were brought from the Russian front to British correspondents with the Italian army. He adds the British hospital unit which became lost during the retirement from the Isonzo has now joined the Italian forces.

Wonderful Bravery.

Italian army headquarters (Yesterday, Nov. 7)—A gallant use of grenades by a crew of twenty with glory standing like a rock in the face of the advancing Austro-German tide until it was overwhelmed after the enemy had crossed the Tagliamento and was pressing on between Pordenone and Portogruaro. The grenadiers were assigned to the task of holding up the advance in this region. No shelter from the enemy could dislodge them. They lay behind brush and rocks, awaiting the battle within range of his ranks and sweeping with rifle fire of the grenadiers. The Austro-German tide was stopped immediately however, and continued in overhelming waves. As they approached the grenadiers rose to their knees and hurled their grenades but were unable to turn back such great numbers of the enemy. The last surviving officer, ordered to bayonet charge without hesitation, the grenadiers dashed at the foe when last seen, the survivors using their rifles as clubs were fighting until one by one fell. That did not occur however, until they had accomplished their task for their resistance delayed the enemy until Italian troops reached a place of safety and were reformed for action.

New Orders.

General Cadorna issued an order in the zone of military operation, territory to the north and east of the Po and Mincio rivers.

This district taken in all of Northeastern Italy from a point on the Adriatic coast about thirty miles south of Venice, west and north of Lake Garda on the Trentino front.

In Good Order.

The Italians have withdrawn in good order from the Tagliamento river toward the Livenza, it is announced officially.

Low Water.

Officially the announcement follows: "As the low water in the Taglia-

U. S. AND JAPANESE FLEETS IN PACIFIC FORM AN AGREEMENT

[BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS.]

Washington, Nov. 7.—Full agreement for the co-operation in the Pacific of the United States and Japanese fleets has been reached in connection with the new compact between this country and Tokyo. Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced today that the secretary would not go into details of the plans, but evinced the utmost satisfaction that great results will accrue. The presence of German raiders in the Pacific has been active at various times, and if there are any still at large, it is expected that they will be speedily accounted for by the united action of the combined fleets.

mento rendered difficult the defense of the river, we are withdrawing our forces to the Livenza. Our retirement was accomplished in good order under protection of the northward covering unit and rear guard toward the south.

"Yesterday and last night our airplanes and airships repeatedly bombed enemy troops at work in repairing bridges over the Tagliamento or in movement across the river. Four hostile machines were brought down by our aviators."

The Next River.

The Livenza is the next river line behind the Tagliamento. Its mouth is twelve miles below that of the Tagliamento. Its course is tortuous and it has been generally assumed that General Cadorna would understand nothing more than delaying action there, making his stand along a more favorable line, such as that of the Plava river.

German Report.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The Germans are continuing their pursuit of the Italians and have taken more prisoners; the war office announced.

"In the mountains and on the Venetian plains the pursuit is being continued and some thousands of prisoners have been brought in."

German troops on the Flanders front are holding a line along the eastern edge of Passchendaele village, army headquarters announced today.

On Verdun Front.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Germans made an attack last night on the Verdun front at Chauvency which the war office announced. The enemy was repulsed.

Five Armies.

London, Nov. 7.—It is announced at the Austrian-Hungarian headquarters according to dispatches from Amsterdam, the Tyrolian armies operating against Italy number five. General Cadorna would have a line about 100 miles shorter than that of the Tagliamento.

Another and important railway center northwest of Ypres is now dominated by British guns. Canadian troops yesterday completed the capture of the important part of the Passchendaele-Geulve ridge in the Ypres-Messineschale, Goedberg and Moesdale. The Germans suffered heavy losses. Passchendaele dominates Roulers and the plains surrounding the town.

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BLACK RIVER FALLS ASKS FOR MORE COAL

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Madison, Nov. 7.—Black River Falls is out of coal and Secretary of State Meritt has appealed to State Agent W. V. Fitzgerald for assistance. When the coal dealers of that city asked the companies to ship consignments ordered last July they received notice of cancellation of contract. "We must have more fuel," said Mr. Hull.

JAILED MILITANTS ON HUNGER STRIKE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Nov. 7.—The hunger strike of the militant of the women's party in the state prison today was ended by a vote. Miss Rose Winslow of New York, also was in the jail hospital with Alice Paul, national chairman of the party and both were refusing to eat unless the five other militants doing time for picketing were released.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR WIFE MURDERER

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Fond du Lac, Nov. 7.—Henry Seibel, charged with the murder of his wife last August, today pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Grimm.

ENGLISH CAPTURE THE CITY OF GAZA IN PALESTINE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, Nov. 7.—The British have captured the city of Gaza in Palestine the war office announced.

Licensed to Wed: County Clerk Howard W. Lee issued a marriage license this afternoon to Frank Barker of Albion, and Lillian Haskins of Edgerton.

Officially the announcement follows: "As the low water in the Taglia-

Officials Believe Submarine Warfare Is More Intensive

[BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS.]

Washington, Nov. 7.—The sinking of the American patrol boat *Alcedo* by a German submarine early Monday morning with the loss of one officer and twenty enlisted men has received the most deplorable news with deep regret, but not with surprise. The daily reports sent in the department by Rear Admiral Sims have led officials here to believe that German submarine warfare is more intensive than ever before.

Vice-Admiral Sims has reported that since the presence of American troops in France is considerably known, it is believed that Germany, that every effort was being made to sink troop transports and, as a result, the war zone literally swarmed with under sea craft and that attacks were of much greater frequency.

The protection being afforded transports and merchant ships carrying supplies to the American forces and the allies is being steadily increased with the result that submarines have not been so daring as formerly.

WORKS WITH U. S. NAVY OFFICERS TO ROUT U-BOATS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, Nov. 7.—The *U-boat* men

are being sent to the United States

to work with U. S. Navy officers

to rout *U-boats*.

John F. Hyland, Vice Admiral Sir Montague E. Browning.

Vice Admiral Sir Montague E. Browning, commander of the British North American naval forces, is now in Washington. With American naval officers he is working out a plan for the co-ordination of the British and American fleets, the purpose in view being the abatement of the *U-boat* menace.

Shots are frequently exchanged, but the losses on both sides have been comparatively small.

In the opinion of naval officers here Germany is determined to keep down the transportation of American troops. Not only is this being done on account of the known fighting ability of the American soldiers but to keep down the gravity of the situation from drawing on the German people its full weight.

The semi-official press of Germany has ridiculed the idea of the United States being able to send a respectable fighting force to the front. America's participation in the war has been minimized in every conceivable manner and it is to keep the game of bluff that the admiral is bending every effort to keep our troops from landing. This full information has been laid before the navy department by Vice-Admiral Sims, with the result that every war vessel, suitable to battle with the submarine, is being added to the American overseas forces as speedily as this can be done. Sims also reported to the department on the action of the American set against the submarine and their general conduct, which has been viewed with admiration by the British and French.

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MILLIONS SPENT ON GASOLINE IN FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 7.—Discussion of expenditures, and waste, in war expenditures, during the recent debates on the appropriations for the fourth quarter of this year in the Chamber of Deputies developed the fact that France is paying the equivalent of \$10,000,000 a year for gasoline. The upkeep of cars placed at the disposition of the military authorities outside the war zone amounted to about \$20,000 a month during the year 1916.

Emmanuel Brousse, who is sometimes called the "watch-dog of the treasury" remarked that part of this waste was due to the fact that motor tress intended to carry loads of from three to five tons were used to transport single cases weighing no more than a hundred pounds.

Another speaker declared that distances were being added to the state to be paid by the Agricultural Department at the equivalent of \$10 to private individuals who subsequently sold them to the war department for the equivalent of \$300.

It was also asserted that in purchasing 40,000 horses in America the government lost about \$10,000. It was claimed that these horses were bought in the United States at \$80 to \$85 a head and cost \$140 to \$160 when the freight and feeding were paid, but that the French government paid \$300 each for them.

Another deputy pointed out how some of the measures adopted with a view to economy in food products has involved extravagance. The appointment of millers in each department to supervise the distribution of the cereals allotted by the government, with a compensation of four cents a hundred weight for their services, it was calculated, would cost \$40,000 to nearly \$40,000 for each department, and there are eighty-seven departments in France. Thus a simple service of supervision, had the plan been carried out, would have made eighty-odd fortunes for as many millers.

In spite of these isolated cases of persistent waste, it was declared on the other hand that the government has in most departments connected with the war effort realized economies running into hundreds of millions of francs a year.

FEW VETERANS WILL TRY FOR POSITIONS

Janesville, Nov. 5.—Nearly all the veterans of last year's team have either graduated or have enlisted in the service of Uncle Sam. Paul Meyers, the crack guard is now in France. Carlson and McIntosh are army officers. Olson and Lewis graduated from "Vic" Hemming has not returned to school this year.

With the prospects for a winning team this year there are many discouraging things confronting the new Coach J. C. Lowman, who takes Dr. Meanwell's place as basket ball coach at the University of Wisconsin. Chandler, Captain elect has been unable to report for practice because of an injured knee. At the present time there is considerable anxiety that the Indians will keep the star center of the game this semester.

Many promising men are at present occupying a berth on the varsity football team. Among these are Simpson, Gould and Kaley. If some of the promising material for the varsity squad who are at present ineligible are removed from the team fans may look for a team that will put Wisconsin near the top of the conference list.

New York fans and writers who have panned the White Sox for using ruff stuff in the world's series had better pluck the beam out of their own eye. It is true that White Sox fans gave Heine Zimmerman a Sox of riding in Chicago but the Sox themselves didn't behave so incisively as did Fletcher of the Giants, for example. Fletcher and one or two others of the Giants are the sort of players that run amuck whenever any one kids them a bit and old "ants" Rowland of the White Sox gave them a little gall between games (thatched them right up in the air). Rowland was wise enough to see the advantage in the overtheadness of these and he stymied them enough to make them fretful. But there is no reasonable defense for some of the rough sliding and such like of which the one or two Giants were guilty.

GROCERY CLERKS WIN MATCH AT WEST SIDE BOWLING ALLEYS

Taylor's Grocery Clerks won all three of the games in their match with the Moose No. 2, at the West Side Alleys, Tuesday evening. The margin of victory was 195 pins. The scores:

Moose No. 2. 130 122 115

Skiles 133 100 125

Dietz 132 129 165

Heim 144 123 126

Flaherty 136 138 159

Total 705 612 690—2007

Taylor's Grocery Clerks

Blunk 163 126 140

Wills 143 136 179

Britt 147 170 144

Ford 175 142 111

Staumaker 159 157 148

Total 750 724 728—2202

WEST SIDE BOWLERS WIN FROM EAST SIDE TEAM

With a margin of 39 pins the West Side bowling team won from the East Side rollers last evening at the East Side bowling alleys. Orban was high man for the evening with a score of 203 in the first game. The scores:

West Side. 124 146 168

Robbins 154 166 180

Trelon 138 156 155

Little 138 125 137

Barney 161 139 152

732 742 852—2326

East Side. 154 160 189

Doran 154 146 147

Ward 123 124 136

Orban 203 171 148

Roberts 161 137 124

825 738 724—2287

Sport Snap Shots

MORRIS MILLER

Harry Greb, the Pittsburgh middle-weight star, is not afraid of anyone near his weight, but he is reasonably superstitious. Greb was matched to meet Al McCoy, the alleged middle weight in New York a while ago and when McCoy backed out in tribute to Greb's hard slams, the promoter tried to replace him with Chief Turner, who says he is a full-blooded Sioux Indian. When Greb got news of the plan he forbid the bant. This idea made him a mountaineer. Not so, you could notice, said Greb. "About the time I began trying to hit his jaw this here Indian bird pulls out a tomahawk maybe. And then curtains for Harry. Nothing doing. I only fight white guys and not no cannibals."

Lew Tender, the Philadelphia southpaw boxer, thinks he would do to get after the lightweight crown and

that a match with Bennie Leonard would suffice. Tender has always been a hard boy to beat mostly because of his off side jabbing and his awkward style. The other day he handed Rocky Kansas a nifty lacing although Kansas has been slipping a bit within recent months at that. Just the same Tender is no cinch for another although he could afford to put a little more meat on his bones as he has been regarded heretofore as a featherweight and a rather light feather at that. . . .

The story is told of a fight manager who had a large white hope under his care and the hope was keen on getting his name in print. It appears that he coaxed his manager to get him lots of newspaper mention, hoping to take in many nickels thereby, but the manager did not find it easy to comply. The big boy didn't amount to much, it seems, and the papers were not straining themselves to talk about him. But the fighter continued to coax his manager to more publicity and the manager found a meat way out when he discovered that the boxer couldn't read. He clipped at random all sorts of stories of the sport sheets and handed them to his batter. The white hope was very pleased with this and treasured all of his dope, pasting it away in a scrap book. "All I know is, said the manager later, that if I bring bird eyes to read I had better start running."

Few of the boxers now in the army have enlisted. And of those that have enlisted there are even fewer of the sort that are paid huge sums for one bout. Most of those who have gone in of their own free will, were prelim boys, although Pete Herman, the bantam, and, also, the lightweight, are two enlisted men. The rest of the stars now serving as boxing instructors in the army have not enlisted but were merely appointed for the work and are not, strictly speaking, in the army. However, they are giving up quite a bit of their time when they might be taking in large change in easy bouts and so let us give them all credit. That's quite a bit more than lots of ball players have done.

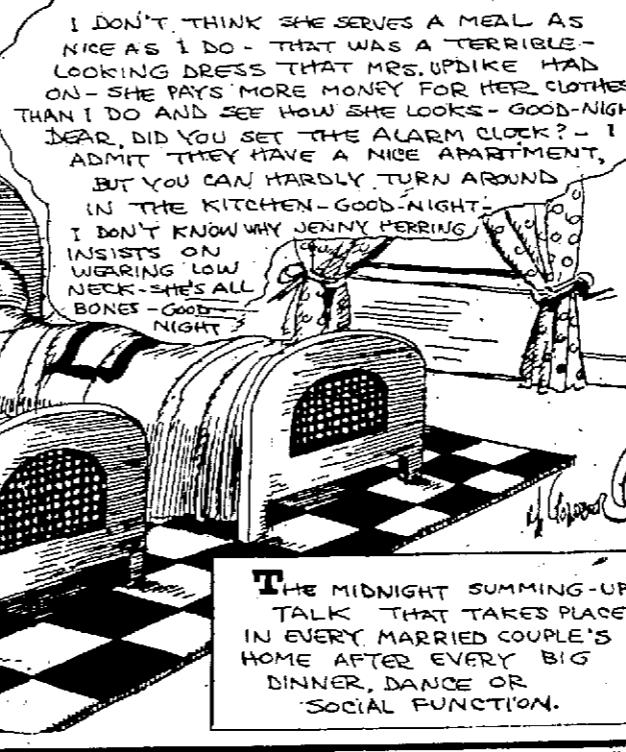
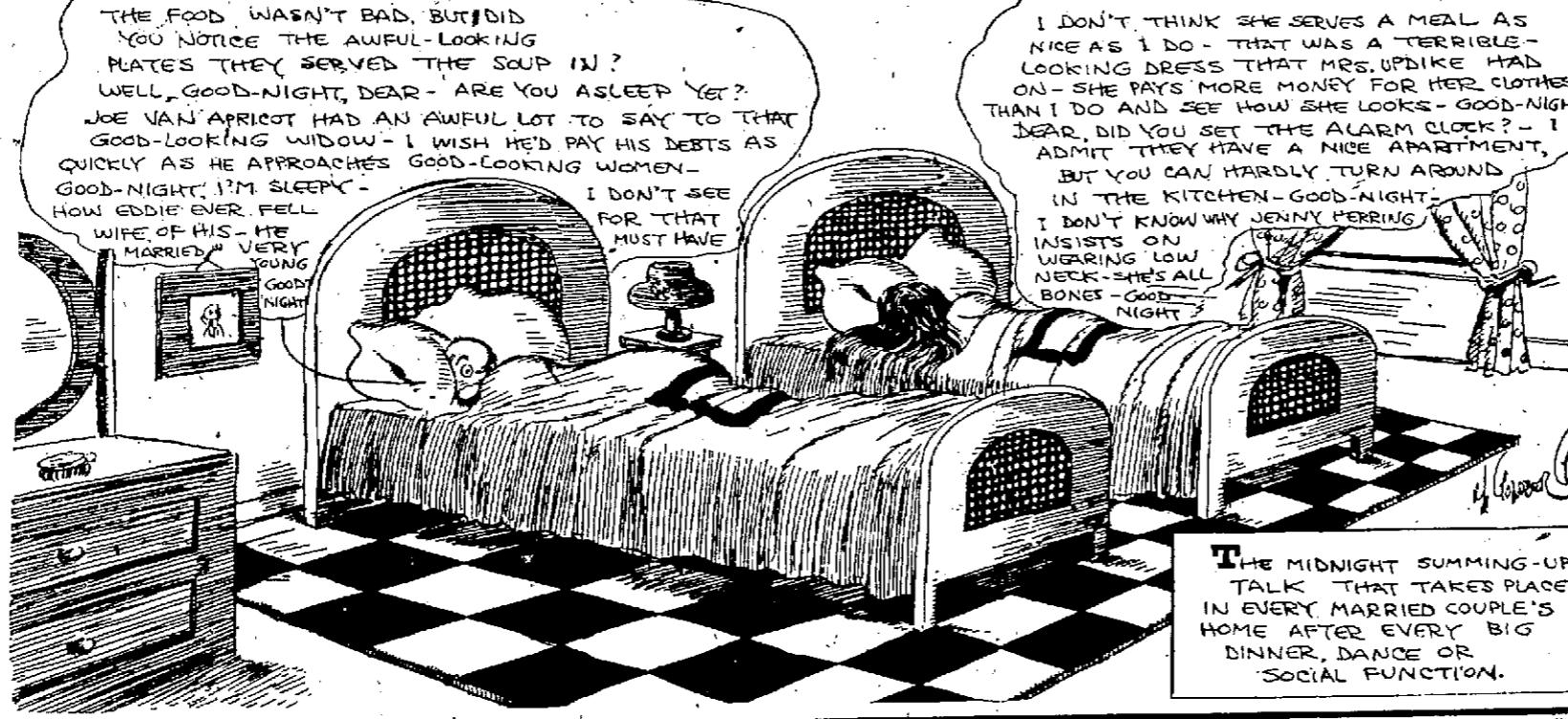
It is pointed out that Bennie Leonard is one of the few real lightweights the ring game has known for some while. At different times Leonard has been charged with weighing at least 140 pounds and with having little regard for the real lightweight unit of 123. But the truth is that Leonard has never weighed above 135 and can weigh 133 with ease. Ad Wolgast was the smallest of the lightweight champs and be weighed 133 when right and never more than that. Ben Nelson found that he had an advantage over his adversaries when the weight was 133 but he had trouble in making the poundage that Leonard has. Jim Gans was a bigger man in every way than Leonard, won the lightweight title at 137 pounds and often fought his less important fights at 140 and even more. Nelson made Gans do 133 when they met and the effort was so hard on his death. Welsh was always heavier than Leonard and it took him half training to get down to 123 pounds. Anyone who has seen Leonard knows that he is at his best at 133 pounds and he makes it without the least trouble.

Fred Fulton will have to take care to draw a color line if he is to have his chute for trousers for to meet Jess Willard. There are two large dark clouds looming in Fulton's path and unless he is careful to avoid them he will never get near the heavy title. One of them is Harry Wills, the colored Adonis, and the other is Kid Norfolk, Panama champion. Wills showed promise a year or so ago of becoming as great as Langford, Jeannette and McCoy but a defeat to Wills seemed to set him back. At the same time Wills is well thought of by lots of promoters and there's little doubt that he has quite a bulge on Fulton. Wills worked with Fulton when Fred was training for his last bout with Carl Morris. He showed footwork and feinting skills that was way ahead of anything Fulton had. Kid Norfolk is a new bowling over expert in the east and begins to draw in hard to get matches. He is a light heavyweight, but able to handle men heavier than himself. Wills or Norfolk would cause Fulton a lot of worry if he was ever so reckless as to take them on. . . .

One of the many alibis in defense of Heinie Zim's celebrated bone in the world's series is a recent one stating that Umpire Bill Klem was the only person near the plate and that Heinie decided he would better try to tag Collins himself rather than throw the ball to Klem and expect Klem to tag him. Of course that one is meant more or less humorously, but many an explanation has gone round in Heinie's defense proving that it was Klem's fault at all, but Bill Redden's, who should have been covering the plate. Some have said that Redden was nowhere near the plate, as he should have been. However since Zim has admitted that it was his fault entirely and that he wouldn't have the ball o' Redden even though Bill begged him, it appears that the thing had better be dropped. Most everyone is tired of hearing it mentioned. Particularly Zim.

The dope shows that the humble N. Y. Yanks made at least one record last season. They came up from behind and won more games in the ninth inning than any other team in the American league. Twenty-nine of the Yanks' victories were won in their last turn at bat.

THERE ARE THINGS YOU CAN'T SAY UNTIL AFTER YOU GET HOME.

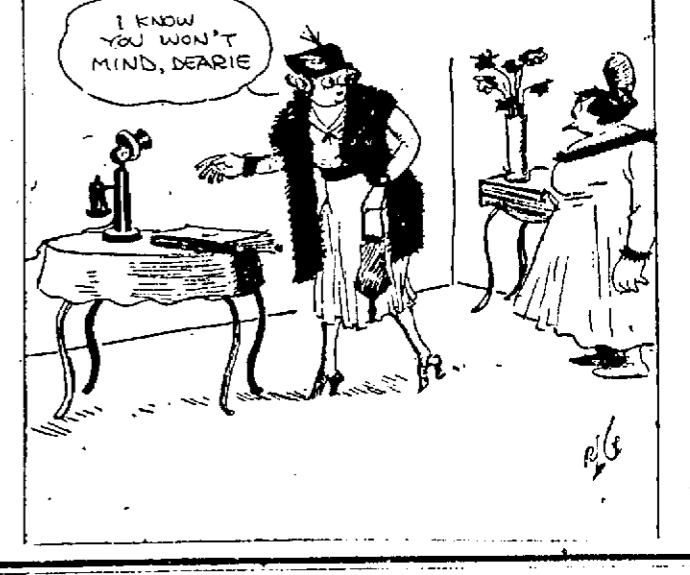


THE MIDNIGHT SUMMING-UP TALK THAT TAKES PLACE IN EVERY MARRIED COUPLE'S HOME AFTER EVERY BIG DINNER, DANCE OR SOCIAL FUNCTION.

By GOLDBERG Copyright 1916 by R. L. Goldberg

SLACKERS

THE WOMAN WHO DROPS IN FOR A FRIENDLY CHAT AND THEN USES YOUR PHONE FOR A LONG-DISTANCE CALL.



CLARIDGE
The New Fall
ARROW COLLAR

20¢ each 26c 36c-40c

The past eighteen years the Pine Village team has only been defeated once. Recently the team was held to a 0-0 score by the crack Cincinnati Celts. The Pine Village team of course is not made of all of the natives of Pine Village, but the team has always gathered the class to comprise it and every season finds with a very strong lineup. Van Aken, King, Keith, Hooker, Stonebraker, Bacon and Banson are all players of national prominence who are playing with Pine Village this season.

day from Camp Grant. Fred is a good type of an American soldier. The Red Cross knitting must be finished and in the country head quarters will be made from County headquarters, Nov. 15th.

Miss Emma Berg came home from Whitewater on Friday returning Sun. day.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Atteley entered at a Sunday dinner in honor of their brother George Atteley of Chipley store.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Ryan are now nicely settled in the Ray Bowers' house.

Mrs. Warren Hull went to Beloit today to remain until next Saturday.

Miss Hildegarde Reuther spent the weekend with her aunt, Mrs. W. J. Luckinsky in Geneva.

Mrs. Sadie Wolf is now making her home at Mr. and Mrs. J. Raven's.

Miss Kittie Flynn was an Elkhorn caller last Saturday.

Miss Beatrice Carswell will go to Elkhorn tomorrow and will drive to Milwaukee with her parents to spend the day.

Miss Wilbur Lynch is expected home today from Neillsville, Wis., where she visited her mother.

Mrs. F. A. Schick and son accompanied by a lady friend, arrived at the home of her parents last Sunday evening.

Miss Charles Stevens of Footville spent Friday at the G. E. White home.

Miss Mary Nelson of Evansville spent Sunday at the home of her parents.

Mrs. F. H. Anderson and son, Irving and Bryan, spent Saturday afternoon in Evansville.

Miss Edna Rasmussen was an Evansville visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powell of Platteville, have been guests at the A. G. Piller home.

New football teams can never hope to have the record of the crack team representing Pine Village, Indiana. In

Brooklyn, Nov. 6.—Miss Marguerite Parish of Montford, was a guest Saturday at the home of her aunt, Miss E. W. Miller and family.

Mr. E. Pratt was in Milwaukee the latter part of the week, where he attended the teachers' convention.

Perry Hubbard and family have moved into the George De Voll house, vacated by Mrs. C. F. Jacobsen.

Edwin Rasmussen, Axel Nelson and Otto Ottoson were home from Camp Grant over Sunday.

Charles Curless and family of

Evansville, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. M. C. Karmgard visited relatives at Oregon Thursday.

Miss Edna Rasmussen was an Evansville visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powell of Platteville, have been guests at the A. G. Piller home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pease and Mrs. Frank Pease, Jr. were Janesville shoppers last Friday.

Miss Green has finished stripping her crop of tobacco. This is the first crop taken from the shed this year in this section.

Mrs. S. H. Bentley returned from Chicago last week after spending several days with her daughter, Nellie and Ruth and Mr. Bentley who is ill at Evansville with pleurisy.

Howard Pratt was home over Sunday from Madison.

Miss Helen Fessenden of Edgerton spent Sunday her with her mother.

Mrs. Alice Meade visited in Janesville Saturday.

Fred Ellefson was home over Sunday.

FULTON

Fulton, Nov. 6.—You will soon be asked to donate to the Army Y. M. C. This branch of army service to the soldier is doing as much good in a different way as the Red Cross.

Don't refuse the solicitor for funds as it goes to help the boys that are fighting for you. Come across liberally.

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The Janesville Gazette

New Bldg., 200-201 E. Milwaukee St.

EXCEPT AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JANESEVILLE
WIS., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

BUSINESS OFFICE OPEN SATUR-
DAY EVENING.

This newspaper is a member of the Wis-
consin Patriotic Association, and
protests its uncompromising loyalty to our
country and its government.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively en-
titled to the use for reproduction of all
news dispatches credited to it or not other-
wise credited in this paper and also the
local news published herein.

OVER THE TOP?

Rock county is bound to do its
share toward the funds needed for
carrying on the great work of the Y.
M. C. A. in the army camps and even
in the vicinity of the fighting front
on the foreign shores. With the
young men of the county, scattered
among various camps, some now in
France and others on their way, it is
a matter of civic pride to give them
the best we have. One had but to
listen to Captain Stone of the national
army now stationed at Camp Grant,
to appreciate just what the Army "Y"
means to the soldier. Read of the
great work that such an establish-
ment is doing for the boys from Rock
county down at Camp MacArthur.
Take a peep into the letters from the
"boys somewhere in France" and see
the necessity of these "Y" huts. This
war is not going to be won by force
of arms alone, but by clean men who
have displayed their patriotism by en-
listing and who must come out of this
strife as clean morally and physically
as they were when they entered.
Janesville's share is fifteen thousand
dollars and Rock county, as a county,
must raise thirty-seven thousand. Re-
member that the money contributed
to this fund is of more value to the
men it is to be expended upon than
the actual cash placed in their hands.
The value of this work can not be
over-estimated and there must be a
ready response to the appeal for finan-
cial aid. Make your donation as liberal
as possible and know that it will
be well spent for the benefit of the
men who are fighting your battles for
you, whether in camps on this side
or across the seas. The campaign is
on. Be one of those who are going to
aid the boys to go "Over the Top."

WHAT DO THEY WANT?

That German-Americans who still
sympathize with Prussia will find it
hard to answer the question which
former Ambassador James W. Gerard
asked in his Milwaukee speech.

"What do these people want?" he
asks. "Is it devotion to the Father-
land that they feel?" Do they want to
go back to Germany? If life in Ger-
many was so agreeable to them why
did they leave it? Do they want to
go back to be shored off the sides
with German officers or be struck
in the face with a whip?"

These questions must have arisen
to every one who has met those few
Germans who still hold an allegiance
to Prussia. What do they expect to
gain by this double allegiance? Do
they expect to make it pleasanter for
their children in this country, or do
they want their children to go back to
Germany? Do they think this
country would be a better country to
live in if Germany won? Do they think
it would be pleasanter for Ger-
mans in America because of the atti-
tude that these few are now taking?
What is it that they expect to accom-
plish by their present position?

TEACH 'EM TO SHOOT.

A field artillery officer writes home
from France to one of the army pub-
lications, urging the war department
to give our men plenty of artillery
practice. Each division of the national
army, he says, should have a school
of field artillery, similar to that
conducted at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

This officer argues that the fall and
winter are a good time for artillery
work, since ranges can then be had
on farm land with less interference
with farm occupations and the life of
the people in the neighborhood. He
complains that there is far too little
knowledge of artillery in the army.

All this sounds like good stuff. In
the days when we were far from
thought of war, it was almost impos-
sible to get congress to appropriate
money for big guns and ammunition.
There was plenty of money for mar-
table postoffices in secluded hamlets.
Artillery practice was regarded as
about like a July Fourth celebration,
a harmless but useless patriotic blow-
off. It does cost money, and con-
gress never saw how it would help its
members get reelected.

The educated army even have
of course studied the proposition out of
books. But actually conducting big
gun fire must be another story. When
you read that it is the duty of the
artillery to fire from far in the rear
over the heads of the line advancing
to attack, the necessity of precise
accuracy is apparent. The soldiers who
go over the top keep but a few yards
behind their own line. Any irregular-
ity in the work of the guns would
mutilate our own troops.

Artillery fire is an enormous saver
of human life. It pulverizes the
enemy's trench system and greatly re-
duces the resistance the enemy can
offer. We shall apparently have a
good supply of shells along the trench
line. It needs trained skill to make
these shells do their work.

KEEPING A PIG.

Mr. Hoover says we are all to keep
a pig. Well, well, well! Now this
does bring back the boyhood! How
well we recollect the subterranean
porker Dad used to maintain, or the
famous pig at our country cousin's.
Any live boy has a peculiar feeling for
the pig. He doesn't have to be pro-
hibited the privilege of digging in the
dirt. Nor does he have to be sent
upstairs with bread and water for
putting his feet in the trough.

And then those joyous days when
the pig escaped his pen, and the whole
neighborhood dropped their regular
occupations and joined the chase.
That was some sporting event. Just
why they have to grease a pig at pic-
nic raves is not clear. His soft and
slippery hair is elusive enough with-
out any external application.

And then the fellow's speed. Who
would dream that such a short and
spindle-legged creature could distance
the runners of the neighborhood? And
that quirky and abbreviated tail
so many times grasped, so often slip-
ping through your fingers.

Then there was the juvenile past
time of poking Master Pig with a fish
pole, undisturbed in the boy would be

an excellent promoter of exercise and
digestion on his part. No country
home was complete for the boy then
without him, and there was loneliness
when he was gone.

Our modern towns are too parlor-
ed for keeping a pig. We are too
fearful of the barnyard odors on
which our forefathers grew fat. But
the pig is not necessarily dirty.
When cleaned up for a cattle show,
he has his own silvery or dusky
beauty. But we stick him in dirt and
pour swill over him and then blame
him for being a hog. But we need his
meat, and in villages and suburban
districts there are many who could
well follow Mr. Hoover's suggestion.

THE QUESTION OF SENATOR.

The question of a successor to the late
Senator Husting, in the United
States senate, and how he shall be
selected, is being generally discussed
around the state. The question can be
disposed of in one of three ways.
First, through primary election to
be called by the governor, the candi-
date nominated to be elected to fill
out the unexpired term which dates
1921.

Second, to authorize the governor
through the legislature to appoint a
man to serve until the question can
be disposed of at the next general
election, a year hence. And

Third, to let the matter rest for a year
with but one representative in
the senate.

The primary election plan is en-
dorsed by the officers and executive
committee of the Loyalty League, who
argue that it would be a test of loy-
alty free from any other issue.

Some three hundred newspapers in
the state are members of the "Patri-
otic Press Association," committed to
loyalty and support of the national
administration. About a dozen of
these men were entertained at ban-
quet in Milwaukee last Thursday, the
guests of the officers of the Loyalty
League, and an effort made to com-
mit them to the primary election
proposition.

Some opposition developed through
fear of the primary law, which so often
results in minority rule, and a
compromise was effected by agreeing
to make the nomination through a
mass convention composed of a mul-
titude of men from all parts of the
state.

No active work was to be done un-
til the governor was consulted by a
joint committee of the Loyalty League
and Patriotic Press association, but
the next day it was heralded over the
country that the Press association
had endorsed the plan by resolution,
and the Loyalty League immediately
went to work to carry out its plan.

The right of the officers and executive
committee to commit the organiza-
tion to a definite policy, without
consultation, is not a debatable
question. They had no such authority,
and it would be presumptuous to
claim that a dozen newspaper men
had the right to commit the press of
the state to a similar policy.

That is the situation in a nutshell,
so far as the Loyalty League is con-
cerned, and the men responsible for
it are pursuing the same line of neu-
trality which have long cursed the
state. The most of them are re-
formed La Follettes, who have
transferred their hatred from the senator
to Governor Philipp.

The fact that whether or not we
have a United States senator to fill
the vacancy for the next year, rests
entirely with the governor. This fact
they seem to have overlooked.

It is extremely doubtful whether a
mass convention could get away from
the provisions of the primary law.
The state might better do without a
second senator for a year than to
have another La Follette in the upper
house of congress, and that is about
what would happen with a primary
election.

The same people who were kicking
two months ago on taking the north-
ern soldiers to the hot southern climate
for training, are now kicking because
the northern soldiers are being
kept in the cold northern camps.

Having discovered by long and
careful figuring that the war has cost
their business \$7.85 to date, some
people have concluded that we can't
win this war and must make peace.

There are those who couldn't buy a
four per cent Liberty bond, don't you
know, because they really could make
four and one-eighth per cent in their
business.

Another time when the gas masks
come in handy is when the folks are
cooking one of those old-fashioned
boiled dinners with odoriferous tur-
nip and cabbage, and you can't eat it.

Still another standard method of
camouflage is holding one of those
large old-fashioned geography books
in school to conceal the history of
Daredevil Dick.

Having promised to grant popular
rights to his subjects, Kaiser Bill now
unanimously permits the people
freely to discuss the best methods of
home cooking.

The late Prof. Muensterberg had a
scientific system of tests to determine
if a man was fit for his job. It
is not claimed that Kaiser Bill ever
took it.

The modern educated kid is much
worried for fear his parents won't
patriotically cut out their Christmas
candy.

The Germans feel mighty proud
over the success of their new loan
which they all had to take or get
locked up.

The campaign for sugar economy is
considered a menace to the basic
necessities of life in the Pie Belt.

FAIRFIELD

Fairfield, Nov. 5.—The L. I. S. will
hold their annual bazaar and supper
Nov. 27th.

Mrs. Roy Norton and daughter
Doris, of Darlen, visited the last of
the week with Mrs. Nettle Clowes.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Wilkins, Mrs.
Harrison Wilkins and Mrs. A. W.
Chamblin visited in Janesville on
Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner and family of
Sugar Creek were guests at F. Zim-
merman's on Sunday.

A. D. Clark is recovering from his
recent illness.

The L. I. S. meets with Mrs. Ada
Tarrant this week Thursday.

ON THE SPUR of the MOMENT

ROY L. MOULTON

SIZING 'EM UP.
Since Eve was a wife and put Adam
in a trance.
Every eagle and beauty
Has tried to make some poor old
duster dance.
Though she seems, she's got a
million schemes.
Of course, we claim that you can
beat her game.
Forget it, boy, you haven't got a
chance.

IN EGYPT OF OLD CLEOPATRA.
In Egypt of old Cleopatra was a
vamp.
Julius Caesar to please her.
Forgot his Rome and stuck around
in her case.
If he could fall, the greatest of them
all.
I cannot see a chance for you and
me.
Oh, woman, you're the undefeated
champ.

SAMSON WAS STRONG.
Samson was strong. He pulled lions
right in two.
In a tussle his muscle.
Spread sudden desolation, that is
true.
One of the girls she clipped off all
his curly.
And he quit there. Oh, gentlemen
beware!
Some lady barber's just waiting for
you.

THE LINE OF DEMARCTION.
BEWEEN PATRIOTIC AND THE PIE
BELT IS BROAD AND DEEP, BUT A
LOT OF IVORIES IN THIS COUNTRY
DON'T SEEM TO BE ABLE TO SEE IT.

**Has anybody thought of saving
lead-pencil sharpenings?**
Also, here's a conservation idea:
Don't wet the lead with your
tongue.
It wears out quicker that way.
The lead, not the tongue.

WE OFTEN WONDER HOW MANY O.
Henry there are in this country at
the present time. Jack Lait, the only
original "second O. Henry," by accus-
ation and a plea of "guilty," is in our
midst. He lives out in Sroxville and
smokes Hominy cigarettes. Also the
fourth, fifth and sixth O. Henrys have
been here. If anybody else wants
to make a claim, the best he can
get is seventh place. O. Henry was
the "second Guy de Maupassant."
Jack is the "second O. Henry." What
relation is Jack to Guy? Is he the
third Guy de Maupassant, or was
Guy the first Jack Lait? Really these
literary problems are most annoying.

ONE OF THESE INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.
The old adage, "History repeats it-
self," was once more demonstrated
this morning by a good piece of de-
tective work by members of the
Corning police force, who arrested
James Dunn, brother of David Dunn,
who was electrocuted in the murder
of Harry Corning, in Corning, for
an assault upon Frank Corning, a
porter at the Hotel National, Monday
night, for the purpose of accomplishing
a robbery upon circumstantial
evidence that in some respects was
strikingly similar to that which led to
the arrest of David Dunn for the
murder of Edward E. Elmer, N. Y., Sat-
urday.

**THE SOB SISTERS ARE UN-
DAUNTED BY WAR.**
It is difficult to keep up with the
various husband and wife serials in
the papers, but we can announce that
the following new ones have appeared
this week:

"Me and My Husband."
"His Awful Wedded Wife."
"Their Scrappy Married Life."
"Him and I."
"Hector and Euphemia."
"Her and Mrs. Boob."
"Her Awful Mistake."

NAMES CONTRIBUTED.
A. Deadman is an undertaker at
Negaunee, Mich.

R. Ed Pepper lives at Bucyrus, O.,
and he sells 'em too.

Poppendick & Flopper operate a
grocery store at Jackson, Mich.

Miss Pancake is chef at a hotel at
Waterloo, Ind.

O. F. Coffin is an undertaker at
Leadwood, N. D.

Just Folks

By Edgar A. Guest.

THE SHAME OF FAILURE.
The thing that hurts with failure is
not the battle lost.

When you have fought for victory and
bravely paid the cost,
What you have given all to win and
done the best you could.
Defeat is not a shameful thing, when
the struggle is the failure who looks
back upon the test.

And knows defeat is his because he
didn't do his best.

A man may lose the fight he's in and
still retain his pride.

If he can stand before the world as
one who's been tried and true.
But he who does not stand his
strength in striving for success,
Must reap from failure deep regret
and anguish and distress and
And looking back upon the field
where sinks the setting sun
He finds the memory of the things he
could and should have done.

We pray for victory and yet should
failure come to us, come.
And emptiness we may feel in grief,
into some German drum.

How great the shame of us will be
who had so much to give and
yet refused to stake our all that
liberty might live!

Too late, too late that day will be to
answer freedom's call.

Then bitterly we shall regret that we
refused our all.

If we as failures face the world with
all we had o'erthrown,
If we have fought with all our might
and all the strength we own.
And still must bow to grim defeat we
Remember the way for truth we
fought and bled and died.

But, oh, how great the shame will be
if then we must recall
We might have won but failed because
we wouldn't give our all.

HOAG'S CORNERS

Hoag's Corners, Nov. 5.—Mr. and
Mrs. Aug. Lipke visited at his
sister's, Mrs. F. Brummon's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Zanzinger were
callers at A. Hoag's, Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Logan and family
spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs.
Wm. Anderson, to help them cele-
brate their thirtieth wedding anni-
versary.

ATHLETICS PLAY A PART IN LIFE OF CAMP MACARTHUR

(By Sergeant Beard.)
Camp MacArthur, Tex., Oct. 21.—Here it is. Hallowe'en night again. It certainly brings back the memories of those olden days back in Janesville when we were youngsters. It is just the right kind of an evening here for a night of fun, it being rather foggy and warm. The first trace of Hallowe'en was noticed when we came out of the mess hall after supper tonight. Down the street always and in front of the mess shack of Co. K was noticed the laundry wagon of an old negro. The horse had been unhitched and turned around and hitched up backwards, with his tail where his head should be. The darky was some amazed when he returned to his wagon, but took the job in a good-harted manner. The boys who have been washing out ever night had better keep close watch of them if they care to make use of their working apparel again.

Today was field day and this morning Co. M marched out to the field and took part in the various events. The boys took a couple of firsts and a second or two in the events. In the afternoon our football team defeated the team from Co. E of this regiment to the tune of 43 to 0. We have the material on which we could build an excellent football team and the boys are going to arrange for other games in the near future.

Organization of an ordnance depot company at Camp MacArthur will begin at once, division headquarters announced yesterday. The following vacancies exist in the various companies:

of this depot company and will be filled by voluntary enlistment or by vigorous campaign at the camp and the

transfer from the national guard or organizations in this command to the enlisted ordnance corps, national army, of men specially fitted for education or experience: Five sergeants, first class, ordnance department; duties, stenographers, typists, etc. Two sergeants of ordnance, etc., typists, clerks, etc. Sixteen corporals, typists, checkers, apprentices, first class, ordnance department; duties, messengers, laborers, and miscellaneous. Thirty-two privates; duties, messengers, laborers, and miscellaneous.

Enlisted men specially fitted for these duties by their education and experience may submit applications for the enlisted ordnance corps, national army to the division ordnance officer (through military channels). Application should state previous military service and occupation in civil life. The company commander will endorse thereon his estimate of each man's fitness for his work and his character and will recommend approval or disapproval.

There is a good chance for the men who are fitted for this kind of work and a good many applications are expected.

In the religious working of the army Young Men's Christian Association at Camp MacArthur there is one feature which stands out above everything else as an indication of the cleanliness of the officers and Wisconsin soldiers. Within the past two weeks 1,848 soldiers have

signed the war roll pledge of the Y. M. C. A. which is a stand for Christian work and clean living and thinking. This number is unusually large, because there are a large number of men at the camp who have not attended the meetings when talks have been given by the secretaries of the one building the of the Y. M. C. A. men have signed the pledge and but three meetings have been held. The Y. M. C. A. workers are planning a great re-

gathering of the soldiers are proving to be a great success at the Y. M. C. A. buildings at Camp MacArthur which the enthusiasm displayed by the Sammies at the shows is to be taken as an indication. The "Y" buildings have been crowded every night and as a result the "Y" heads are bringing to the camp the best films that can be secured. Of course, pretty girls are shown in the pictures, and as to the popularity of this feature the soldiers

alone can tell.

One evening while attending one of these shows the fire alarm was sounded, but after the men had started for the door someone called "Keep your places" and each soldier went back to his place, while the picture continued. This is the only time that a soldier has learned the habit of obedience. If they had not been well trained in this manner a number of lives might have been lost in the rush for the door that evening. A great crowd collects at the "Y" building every evening and the boys certainly appreciate the pictures. Of course, some of the boys have to stand, but what do they care when they are seeing some of the latest moving pictures. Whenever I attend one of these "movies" it makes me think of the Bevery or the Apollo.

Camp MacArthur eleven will play a game against Camp Logan of Houston next Sunday afternoon at the Cotton Palace athletic field at 3 o'clock. The MacArthur team has been in training for quite a while and is now considered ready to meet its opponent.

Camp Logan has a team composed mostly of Illinois men, all of the same regiment. These players have fought on the field together many times and work well together. They are coming up to Waco with the expectation of

News Notes from Movieland

BY DAISY DEAN



Neil Hardin.

Neil Hardin is one of the few actors appearing in pictures who is an artist for art's sake." He doesn't have to work for a living, but he is of the type that cannot enjoy life in idleness. To keep himself busy Hardin elected to become a motion picture actor and he has thrown himself into the work with all the vigor possible on the part of a very athletic young man. Picture fans have learned to depend upon Neil Hardin for some of the really worth while in the way of screen acting. One of his current successes is in "The Understudy," a four-reel feature in which he shared the honors with Ethel Ritchie.

Neil Hardin is a member of a Missouri family well known throughout the south. He is a graduate of the Michigan law school and has a degree of no mean abilities. He can box, wrestle and play football with equal facility, and is showing this same remarkable versatility in pictures. Since joining the Balboa studio a year ago, he has played all manner of parts, such as juvenile lead, "heavy" and the hundred and one roles an accomplished and hard-working screen actor is called upon to do.

FAIRBANKS AMUSES GERALD

A. W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, declares he had the time of his life recently sitting on a fence watching the feats of Douglas Fairbanks in his honor. Every stunt at his command Mr. Fairbanks pulled off for the distinguished visitor, who held his sides and laughed until he and the fence almost went over together.

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Heart and Home Problems

BY ELIZABETH THOMPSON

LETTERS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO MRS. THOMPSON, IN CARE OF THE GAZETTE

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a girl (two) years old, and I have been going with a young man who is now twenty-four. I am very much in love with him. Recently, however, he has made some other friends and he doesn't come to see me as often as he used to.

When I first went with him a few months ago he said he loved me very much. I am a stranger in the city. He loves me and has been here to see me some time and got acquainted with some young men and he told me that I knew too many for the time I have been here.

When he came to see me he speaks and foots around with other girls and I get very jealous. Although I think he does about the same, because when I speak to a fellow he always tells me about it.

(1) Do you think he still loves me? (2) Do you think I do to make him think of me as much as he used to? (3) Do you think he is trying to get rid of me?

(4) Do you think I ought to make dates with other young men if I get the chance? PHILLIPS.

(1) You must remember that men often use many little ways when they are with girls. He has said that he loves you but may not have meant it at all. It all depends on how he said it, and you ought to be able to tell. He probably likes you, but doesn't want you to take his attention too seriously. Yes, I think he probably cares as much for you now as he always has.

(2) That depends on how serious the affair is. If you feel that you love him enough to marry him and that he would be a good husband to

you, you must act accordingly. When you take to other girls, don't show that it bothers you at all, but turn your attention to other men. If you are both jealous of each other, no good can come of your showing it. He probably cares for you in his own way and still he may not be bold about showing it. He may be just trying to get you out to see how you will take his attitude.

(3) No, I don't think he is. If he had that intention he could easily enough show it so that here would be no doubt in your mind. He certainly wouldn't take you to dances and places if he wished to get rid of you.

(4) Since you are not engaged to him, yes.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I would like to know a few things that might light on one's work and make things a little more easy.

(1) Do you think one having only a general school education, after having worked ten or twelve years at housework, be able to obtain anything or much knowledge from a correspondence course?

(2) Would you name a few authors of some instructional books and the names of some good magazines?

(3) Can anyone obtain private advice from the problem editor?

HOUSE AND HOME KEEPER.

(1) Yes, certainly.

(2) Charles Dickens, George Elliot, William Shakespeare—there are many standard classics. Go to the library and ask the librarian for a list of the world's best books and will recommend to you good books to read after you talk with her a little while and tell her what sort of reading you prefer.

There are many very good magazines nowadays. Among them are the Century, Harper's Magazine, Scribner's, and among the weeklies, Leslie's Weekly, Saturday Evening Post, Every Week, Collier's, etc.

(3) If you have a question on which you want advice, but do not want your letter published, send me a stamped envelope with your address written on it.

EVERYDAY ETIQUETTE



(Miss Hoyt will answer in this paper all questions on matters of etiquette addressed to her in care of this paper. If a personal answer is desired enclose a two-cent stamp.)

Copy to go with Mat No. 5.

It is permissible to take the last helping of any dish offered. If you refuse it, however, the hostess may be offended.

MRS. K.—You certainly should send notes of thanks to all the people who remembered you with gifts of flowers during your illness. Your note might take some such form as this: "My Dear Mrs. Brown: Please accept my thanks for the lovely flowers you sent me during my illness. They enjoyed me so much. Their beauty and fragrance made my room quite bowery, and I am sure they hastened my recovery." To those who wrote you notes expressing kind wishes for your speedy recovery, you should send short notes also, thanking them for their good wishes.

MIRIAM: The young man who received the note in your name in the spring was very impudent, to say the least, and you had better ignore his existence hereafter. If, as he says, he abuses you, and wishes to become acquainted with you, he should get someone who knows you both, and who can bear witness to his good character, to introduce him.

Along in life—sixty and over—it is natural for the arteries to gradually lose their youthful elasticity and begin to become hard. When the process begins much earlier in life—fifty, forty or even thirty—then it is pathological and there is always reason. The reason is usually the victim's mode of

HEALTH TALKS

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

LETTERS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO DR. BRADY, IN CARE OF THE GAZETTE

THE PREVENTION OF ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS

Where is it possible to get an absolutely dependable work on the prevention of arterial sclerosis or hardening of the arteries? Excerpts or articles appear frequently which do but little good, as they simply warn of the danger, but are not definite enough as to its prevention.

Such a work, to be worth while, should include a list of foods and a course of diet that would prevent such a condition.

Is it not a fact that nearly all foods contain earthly salts such as tend to cause hardening of the arteries? And is it or is it not a fact that one would better go under-nourished, eating the smallest possible quantities of such foods, in order to avoid the introduction of distilled water solvent for the substance that hardens the arteries? Just what foods are safe and not productive of arterial hardening? I trust you will print exhaustive articles on the subject, which I am sure are needed by a great many people.

Any good handbook dealing with the subject of personal health or personal hygiene covers the ground. There may be many popular misconceptions of the cause and character of hardening of the arteries which such books do not specifically dismiss. Our correspondent mentions a few of them. We wonder how such ideas gain currency? But, dear me, the subject has been harped on day after day in this column. We have done everything possible to teach readers how to prevent hardening of the arteries.

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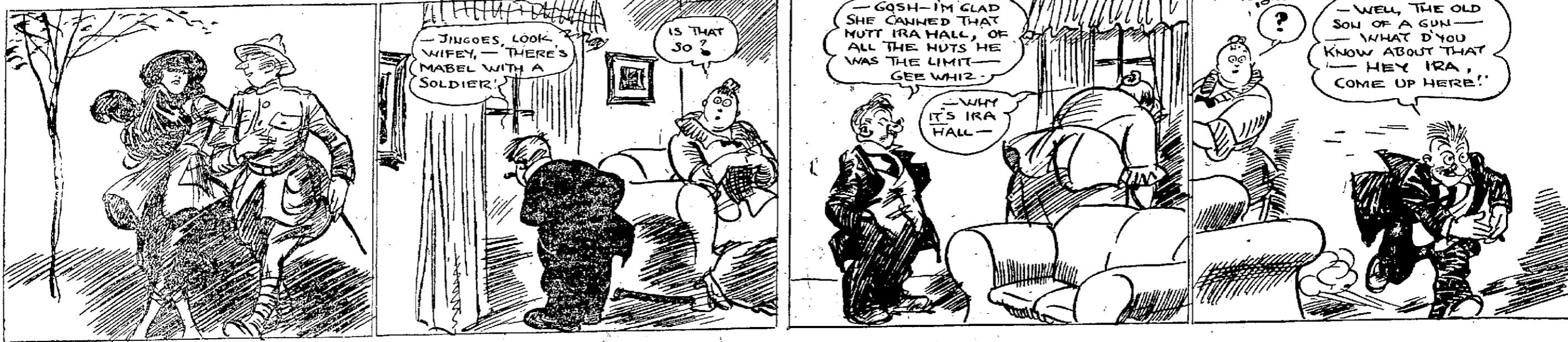
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PETE DINK—IRA IN A UNIFORM IS SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN.

Beyond the Frontier

by RANDALL PARRISH

A Romance of Early Days in the Middle West

Author of "Keith or the Border," "M. Lady of Doubt," "The Maid of the Forest," etc.

General, A. C. McClurg & Co.

I cannot describe my feelings—joy, sorrow, memory of the past, overwhelming me. My eyes were wet with tears, and I could find no words. D'Artigny seemed to understand, yet he made no effort to speak, merely holding me close with his strong arm. So in silence, our minds upon the past and the future, we followed the savages through the black night along the dim trail. For the time I forgot where I was, my weird, ghastly surroundings, the purpose of our stealthy advance, and remembered only my father, and the scenes of childhood. He must have comprehended, for he made no attempt to interrupt my reverie, and his silence drew me closer—the steady pressure of his arm brought me peace.

Suddenly before us loomed the shadow of the great rock, which rose a mighty barrier across the trail, its crest outlined against the sky. The Indians had halted here, and we pressed forward through them, until we came to where the chief and La Forest waited.

50,000 VOICES

And Many Are The Voices Of Jancs'ville People.

Fifty thousand voices—What a grand chorus! And that's the number of American men and women who are publicly praising Doan's Kidney Pills for relief from backache, kidney and bladder ills. They say it to friends. They tell it in the home papers. Jancs'ville people are in this chorus.

Here's a Jancs'ville case:

P. C. Samuels, 989 McKey Boulevard, says: "I know from personal experience that Doan's Kidney Pills are all right. My kidneys didn't act as they should and I had backache and pains across my loins. I used two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and was relieved. Since then I haven't had any more backache and my kidneys have been doing their work right. I think just as highly of Doan's Kidney Pills now as I did a few years ago when I first recommended them."

Price 50¢ at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Samuels had. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes—Most Women Can Have

says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician.

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. You will know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter in one's system.

If you have a pale face, sallow look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, head-aches, a listless, no-good feeling, all out of sorts, inactive bowels, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the successful substitute for calomel—now and then just to keep in the pink of condition. 10¢ and 25¢ per box. All druggists.

Uric Acid Poisoning!

The most eminent physicians recognize that uric acid stored up in the system is the cause of rheumatism, that this uric acid poison is present in the joints, muscles, or nerves. By experimenting and analysis at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce discovered a combination of native remedies that he called Anuric—which drives out the uric acid from the system, and in this way the pain, swelling and inflammation subside. If you are a sufferer from rheumatism, backache, pains there or there, you can obtain Anuric at any drug store and get relief from the pains and ills brought about by uric acid; or send Dr. Pierce 10¢ for trial package Anuric—many times more potent than lithia, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you.

There was a growing tinge of light in the eastern sky, enabling us to perceive each other's faces. All was tense, expectant; the Indians scarcely venturing to breathe, the two white men conversing in whispers. Sequitah stood motionless as a statue, his lips tightly closed.

"Your scouts ventured no farther?" questioned D'Artigny.

"No; 'twas not safe; one man scaled the rock, and reports the Iroquois just beyond."

"They hide in covert where I suspected them; but I would see with my own eyes. There is encamp here, as I remember, to give foothold. Ay, here it is, an easy passage enough. Come, La Forest, a glance ahead will make clear my plans."

The two clambered up noiselessly, and outstretched themselves on the flat surface above. The dawn brightened, almost imperceptibly, so I could distinguish the savage forms on either side, some standing, some squatting on the grass, all motionless but alert; their weapons gleaming, their cruel eyes glittering from excitement. La Forest descended cautiously and turned toward me.

"Madame, D'Artigny would have you join him."

Surprised at the request I rested my foot in his hand, and crept forward along the smooth surface until I lay beside Rene. He glanced aside into my face.

"Do not lift your head," he whispered. "Peer through this cleft in the stone."

Before us was a narrow opening devoid of vegetation, a steely patch of stone and sand, and beyond this a fringe of trees, matted with underbrush below so as to make good screen, but sufficiently thinned out above, so that from our elevation, we could look through the interlaced branches across the cleared space where the timber had been chopped away to the palisades of the fort. The first space was filled with warriors, crouching behind the cover of underbrush. Most of these were lying down, or upon their knees, watchfully peering through toward the fort gates, but a few were standing, or moving cautiously about bearing word of command.

"Monsieur," I whispered, timidly, "you can never attack; there are too many."

"They appear more numerous than they are," he answered confidently, "but it will be a stiff fight. Not all Tuscaroras either; there are Erie, under to the right, and a few renegade Mohawks with them. Look, by the foot of that big tree, the fellow in war helmet and deer-skin shirt—what make you of him?"

"A white man in spite of his paint."

"Twas my guess a'so. I thought it likely they had a renegade with them, for this is not Indian strategy. La Forest was of the same opinion, although 'twas too dark when he was here for us to make sure."

"For what are they waiting and watching?"

"The gates to open, no doubt. If they suspect nothing within, they will send out a party soon to reconnoiter the trail, and reach the river below for water. It is the custom, and, no doubt, these devils know, and will wait their chance. They urge the laggards now."

We lay and watched them, his hand clasping mine. Those warriors who had been lying prone rose to their knees, and, weapons in hand, crouched for a spring; the chiefs scattered, careful to keep concealed behind cover. Not a sound reached us, every movement noiseless, the orders conveyed by gesture of the hand. D'Artigny pressed my fingers.

"Action will come soon," he continued, his lips at my ear, "and I must be ready below to take the lead. You can serve us best here, Adele; there is no safer spot if you lie low. You have a bit of cloth—a handkerchief?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"Then watch the fort gates, and if you see them open drop the cloth over the edge of the rock there in signal. I will wait just below, but from where

A PROMINENT PORTAGE WOMAN, Portage, Wis.—"About six years ago I got to feeling quite poorly. I was weak, seemed that I had no energy or strength; in fact, I was all run down. My mother was taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription at the time, so I began taking it, and I was all right. In about five weeks' time—was feeling fine. My strength came back and I have been in the best of health ever since. 'Favorite Prescription' is a great medicine and I do heartily recommend it."—Mrs. Velton, Fox, 502 Pleasant Street, W.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcoholic, narcotic, nor any harmful ingredient.

we are we can see nothing. You understand?"

"Surely, monsieur; I am to remain here and watch; they signal you when the fort gates open."

"Ay, that is it; or if those savages advance into the open—they may not wait."

"Yes, monsieur."

His lips touched mine, and I heard him whisper a word of endearment.

"You are a brave girl."

"No, monsieur; I am frightened, terribly frightened, but—but I love you, and am a Frenchwoman."

He crept back silently, and I was left alone on the great rock, gazing out anxiously into the gray morning.

CHAPTER XXV.

The Charge of the Illini.

It seemed a long time, yet it could scarcely have exceeded a few moments, for the light of early dawn was still dim and spectral, making those savage figures below appear strange and inhuman, while, through the tree barrier, the more distant stockade was little more than a vague shadow. I could barely distinguish the sharp-pointed logs, and if any guard passed, his movements were indistinguishable.

Had I not known where they were, even the position of the gates would have been a mystery. Yet I lay there, my eyes peering through the cleft in the rock, every nerve in my body throbbing. All had been intrusted to me; it was to be my signal which would send D'Artigny, La Forest, and their Indian allies forward. I must not fail them; I must do my part. Whatever the cost—even though it be his life—nothing could absolve me from this duty.

The Iroquois were massing toward the center, directly in front of the closed gates. The change in formation was made with all the stealthiness of Indian cunning, the warriors creeping silently behind the concealing bushes, and taking up their new positions according to motions of their chiefs. Those having rifles loaded their weapons, while others drew knives and tomahawks from their belts, and held them glittering in the gray light. The white leader remained beside the big tree, paying no apparent heed to anything excepting the stockade in front. The daylight brightened, but mist clouds overhung the valley, while floating wreaths of fog drifted about the great rock and the fort gates, occasionally even obscuring the Iroquois in vaporous folds. There was no sound, no sight, of those hidden below, waiting in the dark.

"Monsieur," I whispered, timidly, "you can never attack; there are too many."

"They appear more numerous than they are," he answered confidently, "but it will be a stiff fight. Not all Tuscaroras either; there are Erie, under to the right, and a few renegade Mohawks with them. Look, by the foot of that big tree, the fellow in war helmet and deer-skin shirt—what make you of him?"

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the fierce maelstrom of struggle, striking, falling, red hands gripping at red throats, rifle butts flung high, tomahawks dealing the death blow, knives gleaming as snowy arms drove them home. I could not longer distinguish enemy from friend; they were interlocked, struggling like mad dogs, fighting as devils might, a wild, tangled mass of bodies, of waving hair, of blazing eyes, of uplifted steel.

The Iroquois had rallied from their first shock; already they realized the small number of the attackers. Those who had fled were turning back; those on either flank were running toward the scene of fight. I saw the white renegade burst from the press, urging those laggards forward. Scarcely had he attained the outer edge, when D'Artigny fought his way forth also, tearing the mass asunder with sweep of rifle. They stood face to face, glaring at each other's eyes.

The rifle in D'Artigny's hand was but a twisted bar of iron; the renegade's only weapon was a murderous knife, its point reddened with blood.

What word was said, I know not, but I saw D'Artigny fling his bar aside, and draw the knife at his belt. Mon Dieu! I could not look; I hid my eyes and prayed. When I glanced up again how they fought; I hid my eyes and prayed.

When I glanced up again both were gone, the fighting mass was surging over the spit—but the Iroquois were in flight, seeking only some means of escape, while out through the fort gates the soldiers of the garrison were coming on a run, pouring volleys of lead into the fleeing savages. I saw De Tonty, De Bangis, De la Durante—ay! and there was M. Cassion, biding among the stragglers, waving his sword gallantly in the air. It was all over with so quickly I could but sit and stare; they ran past me in pursuit, wild yells echoing through the woods, but all I thought of then was M. d'Artigny. I scrambled down the rock, falling heavily in my haste, yet once upon my feet again, rushed forth, reckless of danger. The ground was strewn with dead and wounded, the victorious Illini already scattered in merciless, headlong pursuit. Only a group of soldiers remained at the edge of the forest. Among these were De Tonty and La Forest. Neither noticed my approach until I faced them.

"What, madame," exclaimed De Tonty, "you here also?" he paused as though in doubt, "and the Sieur d'Artigny—had he part in this feat of arms?"

"A very important part, monsieur," returned La Forest, stanching a wound on his forehead, yet bowing gallantly to me. "Twas indeed his plan, and I permitted him command as he knows these Illini Indians better than I."

"But does he live, monsieur?" I broke in anxiously.

"Live! ay, very much alive—see, he comes yonder now. Faith, he fought like a lion."

"What, madame," he said again, "is he the Sieur de la Salle?"

"Twas good work, well done," he said cheerfully. "Twill be a while before the Iroquois besiege this fort again. Is that not your thought, M. de Tonty?"

"I appreciate the service rendered," replied the other gravely. "But you are in peril here, M. Cassion is yonder, and still in command."

D'Artigny glanced inquiringly at La Forest, and the latter stepped forward, a leather-bound packet in his hands.

"Your pardon, M. de Tonty," he said. "I had forgotten my true mission here. I bear orders from the king of France."

"From Louis? La Salle has reached the king's ear?"

"Ay, good results. These are for you, monsieur."

De Tonty took them, yet his thought was not upon their contents but with his absent chief.

"You saw Sieur de la Salle, in France? You left him well?"

"More than well—triumphant over all his enemies. He sails for the mouth of the great river with a French colony; Louis authorized the expedition."

"And is that all?"

The face of the Italian did not change expression; slowly he opened the papers, and glanced at their contents; then folded them once more, and lifted his eyes to our faces.

"By grace of the king," he said simply, "I am again in command of Fort St. Louis."

We made our way slowly through the fringe of woods, and across the open space before the fort gates; which still stood open. Cassion had disappeared. Indeed, there was not so much

as a single guard at the gate when we entered, yet we were greeted instantly by his voice.

"Tis well you return, M. de Tonty," he said loudly. "I was about to call those soldiers yonder, and close the gates. 'Tis hardly safe to have them left thus with all these strange Indians about."

"They are Illini, monsieur—our allies."

"Pah! an Indian is an Indian to my mind; bid M. de la Durante come hither." He stared at D'Artigny and me, seeing us first as he stepped forward. A moment he gasped, his voice failing; then anger conquered, and he strode forward, sword in hand.

"Mon Dieu! What is this? You here again, you bastard wood ranger? I had hopes I was rid of you, even at the cost of a wife. Well, I soon will be. Here, Durante, bring your men; we have a prisoner here to stretch rope. De Tonty, I command you in the name of France!"

The point of his sword was at D'Artigny's breast, but the younger man stood motionless, his lips smiling, his eyes on the other's face.

"Perchance, monsieur," he said quietly, "it might be best for you first to speak with this friend of mine."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Cough? Feverish? Grippy?

MILK PROPOSITION FULLY DISCUSSED

INTERESTING ARTICLE ON MILK
SENT IN BY FOOTVILLE
MAN.

TAKEN UP IN DETAIL

Oren S. Day Writes on Topic That is
Worth Careful Consideration by
All Citizens.

In the following article, a communication from Oren S. Day of Footville, the writer has taken up the milk situation and the various problems in detail and stated his own personal views on the subject. Just at this time it is interesting to note the conclusions he reaches and how. The communication is as follows:

Since when and by what course of reasoning has it been learned that cows' milk used as a food for the human race as cheaper, more accessible and available at from 25 to 50 cents per quart than from 42 to 16 cents per quart?

Every dozen years a lot of politicians get together and decide that the time has come to twist the tariff's tail again. They talk, write and agitate a spell. Then they all get together and operate upon the tariff, resulting in the people's being, sadder and poorer.

With respect to the apparent effort having made to fix the price of milk at the present time, would it not be a wise course on the part of the people, if possible, to get interested and awake and in season and try to reverse the usual way of doing, and do their suffering and repenting first, before too much operating takes place?

There seems to be the proposal on the part of the proposing to operate on the price of milk either a most thorough lack of real information as to conditions under which milk is produced at the present time or fine indifference coupled with total disregard.

The lost 40 per cent of a whole complete dairy ration fed a dairy cow available for the production of milk. The lost 40 per cent of a real dairy cow ration is available for the production of milk for the reason that the first 60 per cent of a cow's ration the cow retains and makes use of for the welfare upkeep and needs of her own dear body, and under no other condition can a dairy cow produce and keep up the flow of milk.

The dairy cow, after her first little tot, 40 per cent of a good, liberal ration balanced as we say to her bodily needs. Then she gives to her liberal feeder and the world the milk that is produced by the other 40 per cent.

It matters not whom you are, whence you come, you cannot fool the old cow. She requires just 100 per cent of a liberal, balanced ration, and if she does not get that even to the last ounce her owner and the world will feel it first for the reason, as before stated, the cow takes her toll first.

The flow of milk for the winter's supply must of course come from the cows that are now fresh in milk or others soon to be fresh in milk. On the pre-peak end of their business as a whole, or lot of her right through there is not a more competent, keen line of business than the men in the dairy business. They know how to feed, what to feed, when to feed, and also those little variations in occasionally changing the feed, to substitute one food for another when so required by each individual cow, or to change the feed of production. They know by long experience the relative values and cost of the different feeds necessary and combining a complete, liberal and balanced dairy ration.

The best thing they know and the very essential thing they all know best is that to keep up and continue a full flow of milk from the dairy cow they know the must not quit for one day or one hour to feed the cow right up to the full limit of her requirements. Even one ounce short of that last 40 per cent lets off and down from full Howard production of milk.

It is neither the intention or desire of the writer to make a long, exhaustive communication on the subject; many things must be considered. The condition should be considered. The dairy business is very expensive one to run and be successful, and it is also equally expensive to retire from, especially on short notice. The best authorities, the best breeders themselves, inform man that starting with the best grades of purebreds of the best that are usually bought and raised, successively generations down, using the best producing sires obtainable to produce dairy cows that can be depended upon to both produce and reproduce a fair percentage of dairy cattle of high dairy qualities.

It requires twenty-two long, weary years to breed nine successive generations of dairy cows, several high priced sires, and the cost of feeding each calf up to the time when it comes into milk and milk at from twenty-four to thirty months of age. Here is the required time of the dairyman throughout the whole country. Give to us, the people, the largest possible amount and flow of milk to help out the food supply."

Never have the dairymen had a more promising or more productive selection of cows, fresh or soon to be fresh in milk and capable of doing their part.

Any feed in sight and available, feed each one of those cows a liberal 100 per cent of required feed to produce and hold a full flow of milk.

Never has there been a time when the dairyman, knowing fully the needs of the present time of every owner of milk possible, has made more careful provision and plan to do his bit and part. What like a bolt of lightning out of a perfectly blue sky, the addition, arbitrary, almost Kaiserlike thing seems to strike right down in the dairyman's pathway and demand, "Give the people the largest flow of milk even to the last ounce, but do this at your risk and absolutely regardless of cost to you, the dairyman."

The protest for said rating is as follows: "That part of the price of milk must needs be paid for can least afford it at a higher cost than at present?" Why, if that is the real object and result wished for, why, or why make use of the only certain means to drive the price of milk so high that no part of the people, even millionaires, can afford milk as a food?"

Supposing its cost, the dairyman exactly three dollars of his savings in the case of the hard work and great physical effort to produce 100 pounds of milk. Now you say to him, "Keep that up, so feed your cows that they will produce up to their full flow and limit and hold that flow up. But remember you can't have but two dollars for your hundred pounds of milk."

The real dairyman, with real dairy cows, knows that he must feed each and all 100 per cent of a liberal ration, 60 per cent to materials that will only needs of the cows, 40 per cent for the production of milk, first to produce a full flow of milk, secondly to maintain and keep up that flow of milk."

If the dairyman risks or uses three dollars of his savings to get the feed necessary to produce 100 pounds of milk and you tell him that he cannot

have one cent of profit and but two of his three dollars back (remember he had three perfectly good dollars in his pocket to start with), what will he do?

He must do what any other business man must do—quit business before business quits him.

The ancient notion extending back to the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—that the farmer or dairyman must have no voice in fixing the prices of his productions—has not fully developed the keenness of the dairyman on the selling end of his business.

The present conditions under which trade must produce absolutely compels the dairyman to either stand firmly and throw off the shackles that bound him or quit the business;

and in doing the latter it is not a matter of question of selfish narrowness, of unpatriotism, of temper, of a lack of great desire to be of use and really "do his bit" especially at the exact present time for the good of all concerned.

It is a matter and question of just hard, cold, broad-and-butter business—business self-preservation for the dairyman.

There is another angle to this problem. The real dairyman of this land are real lovers of their cows. It is taken them, as before stated, for heavy, expensive labor to produce heavy, those that desire to work and plan twenty, thirty and even fifty years to get them, then throw them away just as their life's work is through, their dairy cows most valuable.

The conscientious, thoughtful dairyman is fully aware that when this price fixing and price tinkering has been tried on, and the people have been tried on, and suffered and repented over the operating on prices, that they will want those same dairy cows back again to convert all the future abundant feed into milk, not only for the babies but all mankind.

If compelled to quit the production of milk on account of prices being fixed at a much lower price than the average and great majority of dairymen, the possibility of getting milk from milk producer still is able to keep and unwilling to actually throw away or sell his dairy cows, what will he do?

Being unable to so feed his cows so as to maintain the full flow of milk, every quart of which is so much needed, he will reduce the full completion necessary to hold the full completion flow of 100 per cent down to about 60 per cent, for it is necessary to keep the cow in good condition. What will be the result?

The result identically the thought in mind when the question was asked, "Why, if the real purpose of price tinkering is to keep the price of milk down within reach and ability to buy, of the people who most need the milk as food, why make use of the only certain means to drive the price so high that no one can afford to buy it for food?"

For convenience let a daily production of one hundred and fifty million quarts of milk by the required amount of milk. We will assume that there are enough dairy cows fresh and soon to be fresh in milk to supply the daily supply of milk for the next six months.

Supply the winter, providing the dairyman their owners and feeders are not barred or hindered and compelled to withhold any part of a full ration necessary to build up and hold that flow and milk supply.

It is not plain to be understood that milk will be far cheaper and more easily obtained even if the most extravagant and highest price demand by the dairyman and milk producer are paid and the supply of milk is kept fully up to the required one hundred and fifty million quarts each day, than if the prices are fixed so low that dairymen are actually compelled to either throw in their time, profits and say, from 25 cents up to one dollar every time they produce 100 million quarts and they are finally compelled to quit producing milk but decide to keep the cows by feeding them only the 60 per cent required to maintain the cows.

This is a position the dairyman

has not entered willingly but have been driven smack up against a solid stone wall.

When feed is shut off and away from the most faithful servants the dairyman, the supply of milk must tumble and fall down, down from millions to thousands of quarts per day, then finally to only hundreds of quarts each day.

When that happens who will buy?

How about the people most needing milk as food—will it be more accessible, any cheaper when the cost and supply of milk in the land has fallen to hundreds of quarts each day, instead of hundreds of millions of quarts each day?

Even if prices are so fixed as to leave it doubtful in the minds of the dairymen as to whether any profits may be had in the production of milk, it is bound to react and cut on the full milk flow needed.

Mr. Business man, are you interested

either directly or otherwise in the production of milk and the people the most need that there be the largest supply of milk possible throughout the land?

You know that during the past three years almost

all mined metals have become very valuable and high in price.

The production of all the mines in the United States and Alaska must in the

gathered foot up a nice little amount of wealth in years. Now a large percentage of the area of Wisconsin is

occupied by intensive, exclusive dairy farms, yet Wisconsin's production

of dairy products alone, in one year exceeds in money value the whole

productions of all the mines in the United States and Alaska combined.

If you will take a sheet of paper

and add up the total may rolls of all the milk concerns having milk within a radius of only a few miles locally, to within thirty days, and if you are not surprised it is for the reason that you have so done already or have been informed by those who have. Every business person expects to have his and share of all money locally received for milk.

Every one is or ought to be interested

in the great mass of people in this land that need and must have the largest supply of milk possible at a price just above the lowest cost of production.

Just now is the fitting opportunity to raise your voices and put your shoulders to the wheel to the end and purpose of serving those who most need milk before, not after, too much price tinkering has been done.

Mr. Doctor, the business part of

this question we leave you to. But you know better than others that there are thousands of families who need that there shall be a very full and large supply of milk at even a price on a parallel with other foods of equal food value, and that in many of these thousands of families there are babes from one month to two years old that must have cow's milk and plenty of it or starve. Will you not put in your voice to help do any plan or project that will surely lessen the milk supply?

Mr. Lawyer, if this is merely a matter of law, it is a mighty bad, poor law

either in its demands or enforcement

that will contribute directly to the

death of thousands of babes and

children, is it not?

If one of you has a nice little tea down in a very com

fortable place in your jeans pocket

and though you like it, not that you

need it like the kid, just merely to

protect and boost that project to keep

the price of milk too low, will you not

return that fee and come over to the

other side, even if you have to run

your furnace or coal stove one-half

speed ahead for a few weeks this

winter to help out the food supply?"

The dairyman, with real dairy

cows, knows that he must feed each

and all 100 per cent of a liberal

ration stock, that "lets off" at

the price of 40 cents for the

production of milk, first to produce a

full flow of milk secondly to maintain

and keep up that flow of milk."

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